

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McKee, of the Baptist church.

Yesterday's journal was then read by the clerk.

PETITION.

Mr. READ presented a petition from the keeper of the penitentiary. Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Penitentiary.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a House bill to incorporate Washington Lodge No. 1, United Order of Ancient Fellows. Passed.

A bill to incorporate Noah's Dove Incampment No. 1, of United Order of Ancient Fellows. Passed.

A House bill in regard to imbeciles, their persons and estates. Passed.

A House bill to amend the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco in the city of Louisville.

Mr. PENNEBAKER advocated the passage of the bill.

Messrs. GROVER and GLENN opposed the same.

And then the bill passed—yeas 18, nays 6.

Mr. DELAVEN, from the Finance Committee, reported a House bill appropriating money (\$25,000) to the Western Lunatic Asylum.

After some discussion, the report was withdrawn.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The report of the joint committee appointed to investigate the arrest of Messrs. Silver-tooth and Ewing of the House, and Mr. Irwin of the Senate.

Mr. SPEED opposed the report of the committee.

Mr. READ, on the other hand, urged its adoption.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to pass by the report for the present—yeas 14, nays 7.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered a joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, 1st. That the people of the State of Kentucky tender to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois their thanks for the prompt, effective, and fraternal assistance rendered in arresting the invasion of our State by the Confederate forces. Such friendly aid cannot fail to strengthen the bonds of harmony which have ever united Kentucky with her Northern neighbors.

2d. That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the Governors of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, respectively.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker (Fisk), Wm. Anthony, Baker, Bruner, Bush, Buxton, Chiles, Deany, Field, Gills, Glenn, Goodloe, Grier, Pennebaker, Reid, Robinson, Speed, and Walton—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Davidson, Grover, and Jenkins—3.

Mr. GILLIS, from Committee on Enrollments, reported a number of bills as correctly enrolled.

A message from the House announced the passage of sundry bills by that body.

Mr. READ, from Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend act 3, chap. 48, Revised Statutes. Passed.

A House bill in relation to guardians and wards. Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE presented a petition from Elizabeth M. Gray and Harris Gray. Finance.

A bill for the benefit of W. S. D. Megowan. Passed.

Mr. CHILES was appointed on the Finance Committee in the place of T. T. ALKXANDER, absent.

Mr. J. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary of State, presented a message from the Governor, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Sept. 28, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your information the enclosed resolution of the "Sanitary Commission" at Washington City.

B. MAGOFFIN.

SANITARY COMMISSION, Washington, D. C.,
TREASURY BUILDING, Sept. 20th, 1861.

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: At a session of the Sanitary Commission held on this day, September 12th, 1861, it was resolved—

"That the Sanitary Commission urge the adoption on the part of the several State Legislatures of a uniform system of medical examination for military service."

"And that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Governors of the several States."

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
FRED. C. W. HUSTON,
General Secretary.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28th, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. YEAMAN and UNDERWOOD, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill for the benefit of the guardian of the heirs of A. W. Ferguson, deceased. Passed.

Also a bill for the benefit of the executor of A. W. Ferguson, deceased. Passed.

Mr. BUSH—Revised Statutes—A bill to increase the powers of notaries public. Rejected.

Also a bill to amend the law relating to Trustees of the Jury Fund. [This bill proposes to make the clerks of courts ineligible to the office of Trustee of the Jury Fund.]

Mr. V. B. YOUNG offered a substitute, making the provisions of the bill apply to both county alone. Amendment adopted.

Mr. YEAMAN had the bill so amended as to apply its provisions to the county of Daviess.

The bill, as amended, was then passed, under a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN—Corporations—A bill for the benefit of the Shelbyville and Taylorsville Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. CURTIS—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Wm. A. L. B. Sharpe. Passed.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Jas. R. Garland, late sheriff of Lewis county. Ways and Means.

Mr. VANWINKLE—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of the county of Boone. Passed.

Mr. HUSTON—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of David Fitzgerald. Claims.

Mr. MEARS—Select Committee—A bill to repeal an act in relation to the county lines between Barren and Metcalfe counties. Passed.

Mr. YEAMAN—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of Thomas J. Jackson. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill more effectually to protect slave property.

[The Hampton bill, and Bush bill offered by Mr. Huston, as a substitute.]

The question being upon the adoption of the substitute, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting—yeas 78, nays 4.

So the substitute was adopted.

Mr. BURNAM had the substitute amended.

The question then being upon the passage of the bill as amended, the yeas and nays were taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), J. W. Anderson, W. C. Anderson, Andrews, Bachelder, Beaman, Blue, W. P. Boone, Burnam, Burns, Bush, J. W. Campbell, Carr, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, Cooper, Edmunds, Elliott, England, Fennell, Gabbert, Gardner, Gilson, Griffith, Hampton, Harney, Hays, Heady, Heeter, Henry, Houston, Ireland, Johnson, Lusk, Maxey, May, Meers, Miller, Morrow, Murphy, Owens, Pender, Proctor, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Spaulding, Sparks, Tavis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, White, Yeaman, M. Young, and V. B. Young—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, R. C. Anderson, C. Campbell, Curtis, Powell, Taylor, Vanwinkle, Webster, Wolfe, and B. R. Young—10.

So the bill passed.

The bill as passed, read:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Any person who—being a military commander or officer, or under officer, or private soldier, or other person in company with, or in connection with, or attached to any military unit, troop, or army, or vessel or boat of any kind or description whatever, used or connected with military operations—shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, or other person entitled to the service thereof, take, hold, or receive into his service, possession, or control, with the felonious intent to deprive the owner of his property, a slave, or who shall advise, induce, aid, or assist a slave to escape from the owner or other person entitled to the service of such slave, or who shall aid, assist, encourage, or attempt to authorize a slave to escape, or assist or claim his freedom, or take up arms, or engage in an insurrection within this State against citizens thereof, such person or persons so offending, and all others who shall aid, advise, or assist in the commission of either of the offenses aforesaid, shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

2. This act shall not operate against persons engaged in good faith against a runaway or fugitive slave with the intention of returning such slave to the owner thereof.

3. This act shall take effect ten days after its passage.

The vote by which the bill passed was then reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BACHELLER—Select Committee—A bill to release certain parties from payment of toll on the Wilderness road. Passed.

Mr. GEO. M. THOMAS—Privileges and Elections—A bill to define magistrates and constables' districts in Franklin county. Passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to establish an additional voting place in Boyle county. Senate amendment concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Louisville. Passed.

A Senate bill for the benefit of John W. Hazlerigg. House receded from its amendment.

[The Senate bills in the orders of the day not mentioned here, were referred to appropriate committees.]

A Senate bill for the benefit of the banks of Kentucky. Passed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. DOWNING.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill in relation to commissioners of courts. Referred.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. W. C. ANDERSON moved a resolution directing the Committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the policy of abolishing the office of President of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. YEAMAN—Select Committee—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 45, in Henderson county. Passed.

Mr. TAYLOR—Ways and Means—A bill to repeal an act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Metcalfe and Barren counties. Passed.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the law in relation to devises, bequests, &c. [The Pennebaker bill.]

Ordered that the bill be made a special order for Monday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

And then the House adjourned.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 24.]

The French and English Protectorate of Mexico.

There are other motives unquestionably concerned in the scheme of placing Mexico under the immediate protection of France and England besides those which we mentioned yesterday. A protectorate exercised by one country over another implies not only the office of guarding the weaker nation against political dangers, but it implies also that the government which assumes the character of protector exercises a direct influence over the counsels of the other, and shapes its policy.

What is England and France desire on our side of the Atlantic is a sure market for what they produce. The Old World obtains from its soil and its manufactures beyond its own wants what it would be glad to dispose of to advantage in the New. The United States, by the revenue law passed last winter, indiscreetly closed its ports against the industry of foreign nations. What they lost in the United States, the great maritime nations of Western Europe naturally seek elsewhere. Mexico possesses a rich soil, a favorable climate, and abundant mineral resources, which, if her internal peace were secured, would make her country attractive to emigrants from Europe, cause her population to increase with great rapidity, and carry her forward in the career of civilization with a swiftness of progress equal to that of any other country. It is a sanguine and far-seeing policy, therefore, that dictates to the governments in question the expedient of composing the domestic troubles of Mexico, and insuring her a regular and permanent government, under which all who inhabit her territory may follow without molestation the pursuits of civil life, with a certainty of enjoying the fruits of their industry. Of course the governments which exercise the protectorate will be allowed peculiar privileges for their subjects in the ports of Mexico. They will expect some reward for the trouble they take, and being by far the stronger party, will be sure to make that reward a liberal one. A free market for their products, such as is not allowed to other nations—the right, secured to English and French traders, of unimpeded intercourse with all parts of Mexico, will doubtless be the advantages granted to the tutelary powers for engaging to preserve peace and good order in Mexico. It would require but a very few years to show how great would be the benefit derived to both parties from this arrangement. We should see the beginning of a new prosperity in the now desolated Mexican provinces—agriculture reviving, cities founded and vessels flocking to her ports.

The government of France and England profess to the undertaking. Hitherto the United States have stood in their way. Our government has always been ready to object to

the exercise of any new jurisdiction of authority on the part of the European powers over a country lying close on our borders.

But now the United States are engaged in a bloody and costly civil conflict, which occupies our entire attention and engrosses all our means.

With this great quarrel on our hands we cannot afford to quarrel with the mightiest powers of the world, and any objections we may make to the partial occupation of Mexico by European troops will be little cared for. If the scheme of a protectorate be really contemplated by England and France, the earlier it is put in execution the fewer obstacles it will have to encounter, and of this they must be as well aware as we can be.

It is well known abroad that there are many among our distinguished statesmen who are in favor of establishing an American protectorate of Mexico. If the present war should, by any possibility, result in a separation of the southern from the northern States, these statesmen regard the protectorate as a necessary measure on the part of the northern republic. If the war should be concluded by bringing all the States again under the Union and Constitution, they still consider it as the most certain means of preserving peaceful, friendly, and mutual beneficial relations with the Mexican powers, and in a particular manner of restraining our restless and often too enterprising populations for encroaching upon the rights of our weaker neighbor. If the American protectorate should be established, the European governments will naturally expect that we shall endeavor to extend to Mexico the same illiberal system in regard to commerce which we adopted near the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, as soon as the republicans had obtained a majority in both houses of Congress. They will expect to see Mexico made through our influence a party to the war of restrictions which we have waged against the commerce.

For our part we hold this apprehension to be groundless. That monstrous abortion, the Morrill tariff, has not the least hold on the public favor, and cannot long be tolerated in our code—yet to the European observer it is natural enough that it should seem to be an expression of the permanent policy of the party now dominant in the United States. Looking at it from this point of view, it is not at all to be wondered at that European governments should hasten to anticipate us by stepping into the protectorate of Mexico. Securing to themselves manifest advantages by its exercise, and putting it out of our power to inflict on them the mischiefs they fear, we have only ourselves, or rather the men who falsely represented us in Congress, to thank, if they proceed to this important measure without consulting our government.

General Desha—In Kentucky's Peril. True to Kentuckians! The impulses which actuated him should prompt Every True and Wise Kentuckian—Such impulses unknown to the Lawless.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

In the telegraphic intelligence of one of the Cincinnati papers of the 21st inst., it was intimated that General Desha left Frankfort fearing an arrest. His abstention from the Capital was in consequence of an adjournment of the Legislature for a few days. However fatal to Kentucky and all of her true interests, in the judgment of others, may have been the course which the General has heretofore pursued, the moral effect of the course which he as a Kentuckian deemed it his duty to pursue and to recommend to his constituents of Harrison county, in a speech at Cincinnati on Saturday, the 21st, will be one which must result in good to our citizens here. Seeing that Kentucky had taken her position firmly and legally, as a consistent, honest and earnest man, desiring the welfare of his fellow citizens, he counseled "obedience to the laws of Kentucky and the Government." The temper and the substance of his remarks none save the lawless and the ignorant and the mad could except to. Desperate who were prepared to practice guerrilla warfare, making raids upon persons and property, doubtless if such had heard him, would have been disappointed when they found their schemes of plundering and violence defeated by this timely counsel of General Desha. No law-abiding man and law loving man—no one from whom Secession had not eradicated the last remnant of moral principle—could but thank him for what he said. The hearts of many of his political enemies, much and bitterly estranged from him under our treacherous national and impending difficulties, were drawn closely and warmly toward him.

The man that condemns his course, and that fails to follow it, no matter where this war may end, the sensible and prudent men of this community will condemn and brand with infamy. Whether his advice and views will restrain the passionate, prodigious and reckless we know not, but the thing we do know, and that is, if true to himself, the General without compromising party or honor, has done that which every man who does not desire anarchy and bloodshed among us must approve. In the midst of perils so terrible and imminent, involving the peace, safety and comfort of all good citizens, there was a duty which he had to perform. That duty he performed nobly and wisely, and if those who have honored him in the past consult their own happiness and peace, they will have honor in him in nothing half so sound as profit by what he said. Those who have differed with him in the past, his neighbors, and those who under ordinary circumstances would have been his political friends, testify now to the wisdom and prudence of his course, and in the future will recompense him by helping honors upon him, which they otherwise would have snatched from him. Impulses which prompted him as a Kentuckian to this course, are impulses which none possess who desire to witness the horrors of civil war in our midst and to see another's hand against brother. They are impulses unknown to men who are wicked and weak enough to desire social ties broken and universal violence to be inaugurated. They are impulses which true, wise and law-abiding men alone can feel. They are impulses which every true and honorable Kentuckian ought to feel and show in this day of Kentucky's calamity and that of her citizens.

How a Man Feels Under Fire.

How a man feels when in battle is a question that our volunteers have doubtless frequently asked themselves. We yesterday stumbled upon a private soldier on his way, who first snatched power at Ball Run. During an hour's chat with him, he gave us a very good general idea of the way in which a man feels when under an enemy's gun. Our friend didn't claim to be especially courageous. He placed due value upon the integrity of the American eagle, but enlisted mainly because he had no other employment at the time. He did camp duty faithfully, and endured the hardships of long marches without any special grumbling. That he dreaded to confront the enemy he freely admits. While willing at any time to kick a bigger man than himself under justifiable provocation, he disliked the idea of the sudden sensation imparted by a bayonet thrust in the abdomen, while only second to this was his horror of being cut down with a rifle ball like an unsuspecting squirrel. When his regiment was drawn up in line, he admits his teeth chattered, and his knee-pans rattled like a pot-closed in a hurricane. Many of his comrades were severely afflicted, and some of them would have lain down had they dared to do so. When the first volley had been interchanged, our friend informs us every trace of these feelings passed away from him. A reaction took place, and he became almost savage from excitement.

Balls whistled all about him, and a cannon shot cut in half a companion at his side. Another was struck by some explosive that splattered his brains over the cheeks of our informant, but so far from intimidation all these things nerved up his resolution. The hitherto quaking civilian in half an hour became a veteran. His record shows that he bayoneted two of his rebel enemies, and discharged eight rounds of his piece with as decisive an aim as though he had selected a turkey for his mark. Could the entire line of an army come at the same time into collision, he says there would be no running except after hopeless defeat. The men who played the runaway at Ball Run were men who had not participated in the action to any extent, and who became panic-stricken where, if once smelling powder in the manner above described, they would have been abundantly victorious. In the roar of musketry and the thundering discharge of artillery there is a music that banishes even innate cowardice. The sight of men struggling together, the clash of sabres, the tramp of cavalry, the gore-stained grass of the battle-field, and the shouting of the enemy—these things, our informant, dispel every particle of fear, and the very coward in the ranks becomes the most tiger-like. At the battle of Ball Run the chaplain of one of the regiments, a man of small stature and delicate frame, personally cut down two six foot grenadiers in single combat. If these things are so—and we incline to think they are—the best cure for cowardice is to crowd a man into a fight and there keep him. The fugitives from Ball Run were men who climbed panic before it could have reached them.

Philadelphia North American.

Some Valuable Receipts.

The following receipts will be found useful:

Preserving Sinks from Foulness.

In wet weather it is almost impossible to prevent sinks becoming foul, unless some special preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured over the sink three or four times, will completely destroy the offensive odor. As a disinfecting agent to scatter around premises affected with any unpleasant odor, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts of lime charcoal, by weight. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be effectually cured from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcoal powder, after the gross impurities have been scoured off with sand and soap.

An Effectual Cure for the Ear-ache.

Take a small piece of cotton batting, or cotton wool, making a depression in the center with the end of a finger, and fill it with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five-cent piece, gather it into a ball and tie it up, dip the ball into sweet oil and insert it into the ear, cover the latter with cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as adults.—Boston Journal.

Pounding Coffee.

I see in exchanges an article stating that pounded or rolled coffee has a flavor superior to that which is ground. Many years ago I was told that such was the case by an old soldier of the Revolution, and having both mortar and mill, tried it, and came to the decided belief that pounded coffee was the richest, and settled the matter clearly. The mill simply cuts the kernels into fine particles; the pounder crushes them, and allows the essential oil to escape more readily.—Field Notes.

Cherry Pudding.

Take three teaspoons of luttumilk, two eggs, three teaspoons of pitted cherries, a small teaspoonful of soda, and a pinch of salt. Stir the mixture well, and thicken with wheat flour, until a stiff batter is formed; then put it in a greased iron bowl, and bake it 2½ hours. The water should be boiling when the pudding is introduced. Serve up with salt to the taste. Sweet cream and sugar make a very palatable accompaniment.—American Agriculturalist.

Corn Bread.

I have seen several receipts in the Rural for making corn bread, but none I think equal to the following: Heat three pints of sweet milk to boiling; then stir in one quart of corn meal and put it in a warm place for two hours. It will then need only sugar, and your milk was boiling hot. Put in a dish, and steam two hours and bake one, or cover and bake in a brick oven about three hours.—Louisiana Planter.

Raspberries Jam.

Weigh the fruit, and add three quarters of the weight in sugar; put the former into a preserving pan, boil, and break it stir constantly, and let it boil quickly; when the juice has boiled an hour, add the sugar, and simmer half an hour. In this way the jam is superior in color and flavor to that which is made by putting the sugar in at first.

Waffles.

Noticing an inquiry in a late number of the Rural for making waffles, I send you a recipe which I have found to be excellent. To one quart of sweet milk take six eggs, a small piece of butter, a little salt; stir in enough flour to make a thick batter, and fry over a quick fire.—A. P. Smithfield, N. Y.

Omelet.

Twelve eggs beaten for custard; one cup of thick sweet cream, and a little salt; have your spider well buttered, pour in your mixture, set it over a slow fire, stir it occasionally until it thickens, pour immediately into a deep dish. This makes a very nice dish for breakfast.—A. P. Smithfield, N. Y., 1861.

Baked Tomato.

Tomatoes peeled and baked on a hot dish, or even baked without peeling, and, when done, seasoned with salt, butter, and pepper, is a luscious way of preparing this excellent fruit.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Secy. of State.

Read by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Gov. Magoffin, be, and he is hereby, instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

CHARLES HOPKINS, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of diseases of the genital organs in the TAYLOR MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at large expense to the institute published a work on the treatment of all private diseases of the male and female genital organs, as also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Masturbation, Sexual debility, Involuntary nocturnal emission, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Cystitis, Impotence and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely suppressed menstruation, and he can be found at all times, sending for a book. Enclose two stamps to pay the postage.

Direct to DR. HOPKINS, care of Box 1635, Boston, Mass.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REGULAR SESSION, SEPTEMBER, 1861.

1. Boyle, Chesey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander.
2. Henderson, Davies, and McLean—Wm. Anthony.
3. Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.
4. Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.
5. Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Samuel H. Bates.
6. Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock, and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.
7. Clarke and Madison—J. H. Bush.
8. Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton—M. P. Buxton.
9. Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.
10. Boyd, Chesey, Jackson, Montgomery, and Traylor—Walter Chiles.
11. Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Asa F. Crover.
12. Boyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike—Alexander L. Davidson.
13. Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven.
14. Madison and Garrard—George Deane.
15. Meade, Hardin, and Bullitt—R. H. Field.
16. Kenton—John F. Fisk.
17. Perry, Breckinridge, Letcher, Harlan, and Clay—T. J. Garrard.
18. Willet, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.
19. Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.
20. Anderson, Woodford, and Franklin—J. Kemp Goodloe.
21. Boyd, Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence—Wm. C. Grier.
22. Owen, Carroll, and Trimble—Asa F. Grover.
23. Callaway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. J. van.
24. Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.
25. Meade, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—T. J. Johnson.
26. Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.
27. Harrison and Brecken—T. F. Marshall.
28. Ohio, Butler, and Muhlenburg—Henry B. McHenry.
29. Jefferson, Cass, and 7th and 8th wards of Louisville—C. D. Pennebaker.
30. Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.
31. Nelson, Larned, and Spencer—E. B. Rankin.
32. Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rice.
33. Scott and Fayette—James F. Robinson.
34. Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben Spaulding.
35. 6th Wards City Louisville—James Speed.
36. Hart, Green, and Taylor—Clayborne J. Walton.
37. Shelby, Henry, and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.
38. Jessamine, Mercer and Boyle—Chas. T. Worthington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

